

Evening Telegraph
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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1869.

WE MUST CLEANSE OUR AUGERAN STABLE.

THERE has been started in the city of Boston an association known as the "Reform Club," the object of which is to secure the correction of some of the more glaring of the abuses to which that community is subjected. This association publishes a number of aims it has in view, some of which are to our minds wise and some of them foolish. But while there may be differences of opinion as to the propriety of certain doctrines, we think all good citizens will unite in sanctioning the idea of such a society. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we hear it rumored that a somewhat similar organization is to be formed in Philadelphia, looking primarily towards the curing of certain legislative evils which have grown to be perfect cancers on the body politic. There could no better time be selected than the present for the commencement of just such an effort, for it is seldom that popular indignation has been so deeply and unusually excited as it has been by the heinous proceedings of the late session at Harrisburg. The old motto of striking while the iron is hot cannot be more appropriately quoted. The conduct of the late General Assembly has been a disgrace and an injury to our Commonwealth. Influenced by greed, ignorance, or petty spite, it has attempted to pass, or else has passed, a series of the most iniquitous measures capable of device. No monopoly was too glaring or too powerful to be opposed or checked. No interference with private rights caused a moment's hesitation. No expression of the popular will weighed for one moment with the members of the Legislature. These servants of the people arrogated to themselves powers which it would be impossible to condemn in sufficiently strong terms, and not offend ears polite. In fact, we have just seen in its climax how great a curse a bad Legislature can be; and that any man who burns a ton of coal, or a lamp, or builds a wooden shed, does not have to pay a tribute out of his pocket to the infamy of this last session, is due to a double corruption and not to purity or wisdom. The bill to tax logs, coal, and petroleum was but a sample of the iniquities conceived by this band of thieves. It relieved the rich corporations from taxation and caused the burdens to be laid on the people of the State. The enormously wealthy were exempted, the down-trodden were yet more heavily burdened; and why did not this pass both houses? Simply because the anger of the friends of the Cattle bill—a flagrant injustice—prevented them giving their assent. We quote this one instance to show that if ever an outraged public should hurl into oblivion the creatures whom they have favored, now is the time for action.

Again, in other respects the hour is propitious. The next Legislature is not called upon to elect a United States Senator, nor fill any important political office. The composition of the State Senate is such that we are certain of a Republican majority there, so that no partisan measure can be framed by the Democracy which will cause an interference with the rights of the Republicans. We, therefore, of Philadelphia, are free to commence our reform in the lower house. In this city we elect eighteen members. Of this number thirteen are Republicans and five Democrats. Most of these members are returned by meagre majorities. Five hundred is a large vote, while a number did not receive one hundred. In the hands, therefore, of say, at most, two hundred and fifty citizens, in any of the districts, rest the choice of the two nominees. If a hundred good Democrats will repudiate a bad nominee, the Republican can be elected; if a like number of Republicans will break the shackles of party and vote for the Democratic nominee because he is honest, then will one great step in favor of reform be made. The Reform Club which is being discussed in certain circles proposes to take the history of various members, to expose without fear or favor their acts and their qualifications, and to take for their motto, "The best man for the place is our candidate." If it does start with such an idea of operations, and carries out its intentions, it will do infinite good and become a power.

In the idea of such an association we see much to commend itself to the public support. There was a time when it was the paramount duty of every good citizen to vote for principles, not men. In the days of the war, when the election of a Democrat, be he like the Angel Gabriel, was esteemed a national misfortune we did not hesitate to support our Republican loyal nominee, though he had hoofs and a tail. That time is now passed. It is not of moment to the nation whether a Democrat or Republican represents such or such a district. It is a matter of the greatest moment to our citizens whether an honest man or a thief represents such a district. What does the nation care to-day whether the lower house of delegates at Harrisburg be Democratic or Republican? Not a particle. But you and we and all our neighbors care whether a majority of the lower house are honest or dishonest. In that every man of us is interested, and there are no calls of party duty or party allegiance or public necessity to whip us into line to support a dishonest man. The time has come when it is a duty of every voter to vote against every one who is corrupt, or even tainted with corruption. It may be that injustice will be done to some, but that injustice will be so rare that we can afford to let it pass, in order that great good can come. And in our support or opposition, we can lay down with considerable safety a pretty definite guide. Any man who has been at Harrisburg during the winter of 1869 ought not to go back. If he is an honest man, he will be so disgusted with the filth with which he came in contact that he would not return if the people wanted him to. If he desires to return, it is because the atmosphere of the capital is congenial, and that in itself is sufficient of an argument for his defeat. We need a new set of legislators—new, untainted "green" heads, if need be—for we can with perfect assurance say that any changes must be for the better. We care not who it is. We will stand at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets and swear in the first hundred men who pass us by, and our word for it that we will get a far better House than that which adjourned last week. For out of the lot we might get some ten or twelve decent men,

and that would be a gain in itself. We therefore announce ourselves in advance as opposed to any corrupt nominations for the Legislature, and we will oppose them in word and deed. The time for a change has come, and we trust that effective reforms will be speedily inaugurated by the formation of such a club as that recently started in Massachusetts. If it is not formed, we will have to make ourselves a reform club, and do what we can to supply the needs of honesty and the people.

SENATOR ROSS AND THE KANSAS APPOINTMENTS.

THE griefs and grievances of Mr. Ross, the anti-impeachment Senator of radical Kansas, were fully rehearsed in the Senate chamber yesterday morning. While he denied the current rumors that he had addressed the President in disrespectful language, and that he had been temporarily banished from the sacred precincts of the White House, he confessed that his control over the appointments in his own State had departed with the return of his patron saint to the blissful shades of Greenville, and that he is powerless to prevent the decapitation of the office-holders who were proud to acknowledge, under the old regime, allegiance to himself and to Andrew Johnson.

Senator Ross may have forgotten how ready the great apostate was to ostracize every Republican who would not support his treacherous policy, but the people have a lively remembrance of the infamous manner in which the national patronage was prostituted during the last administration; and it will be difficult to manufacture much sympathy for those who, after running with the hare, are now anxious to bark with the hounds. The Kansas Senator, as if conscious of this fact, endeavors to make it appear that the dispute in his State is whether good and brave soldiers of his selection, or unworthy civilians designated by the faithful Republican Representatives of the State, shall hold the national offices within its borders. But he states, with refreshing candor, that the real point at issue is, whether he shall be driven from political life, and on this question there will scarcely be a dissenting voice in the Republican party. As he meekly betrayed it in the hour of his trial, he deserves no favors in the hour of his triumph; and the Republicans of the nation will gladly hail the day when Kansas sends to Washington a more faithful Senator.

THE RUMORS FROM CUBA.

THE rumors from Cuba are as contradictory and confusing as the reports received from the seat of war during the early days of the late conflict in this country. The report that "one thousand insurgents were attacked and defeated by one hundred and fifty volunteers" reminds us of the days when it was a current boast of the South that one valiant supporter of the Confederacy could vanquish five defenders of the Union. The necessity of toning down this marvellous story appears to have been felt even by the eulogists of volunteer valor, and they have therefore qualified the original report, first, by a statement that the insurgents numbered only 800 instead of 1000; and, second, by a version setting forth that the redoubtable 150 defeated "a considerable body." The insurgent account of the same engagement probably represents it as one of the desperate struggles in which the defenders of liberty were unhappily compelled to fall back a short distance, in good order, by the irresistible pressure of overwhelming numbers.

We are told on the one hand that the insurgents are closely besieging Trinidad, and on the other that they are evacuating that neighborhood; and while the authorities are reported to be busily at work stamping out the rebellion by confiscation, it is announced that new vigor and efficiency have been infused into the army of Céspedes by the timely receipt of a large cargo of arms and ammunition from Nassau.

Amid all these contradictions the fact seems clear that the insurgents are busily and hopefully at work, and while they are unable at present to gain any decisive victory, they are successfully resisting the efforts of the Captain-General to restore Spanish authority in the interior.

ROTATION.

A SHORT time since we published an article showing the origin of the system of rotation in office, which Andrew Jackson established as soon as he had placed his foot in the executive mansion. During the forty years which elapsed between the establishment of the Government under the Federal Constitution and his accession, all the removals made by the different Presidents aggregated seventy-three, while before ten months had elapsed after Jackson's inauguration, the axe had fallen upon the necks of a host of office-holders, variously estimated at from six hundred to two thousand.

From that day to this the pernicious system of wholesale removals has been enforced, every change in the administration involving a change in nearly every position within the control of the President or any of his subordinates. The Federal judiciary, having a life-tenure by express provision of the Constitution, has escaped, but this is the only department of the National Government whose efficiency has not been seriously impaired by the strict enforcement of the Jacksonian maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils."

It was announced yesterday that President Grant and his Cabinet had completed the list of their nominations to be submitted to the Senate at the present executive session. The work of the political gullotine, for the present, is at an end, therefore; but the instrument has been as active since the fourth of March as ever before in the history of the country. A full month was lost by the struggle in the Senate over the modification of the Tenure-of-Office act. Previous to the passage by both houses of the amended law, the President steadfastly refused to make any removals from office and to appoint any new incumbents except in cases of vacancies. On the fifth of April, however, the amended Tenure-of-Office law received the sanction of the Executive, and the axe was at once put in motion. Up to the 19th instant, just two weeks after President Grant entered earnestly upon the work of decapitation, 1013 nominations had been sent in to the Senate. A number of these, it is true, had been made previous to April 5, where vacancies existed, and some others were made room for by the resignation of ardent partisans of Andrew Johnson, but by far the greater number were cases of direct removal, and nearly every one was caused directly by the change in the administration. This list of one thousand includes about half of the offices at the disposal of the President, so that within this remarkably short space of time there has been a change in full half of the personnel of the Federal Government, as every direct removal or new appointment by the President necessarily involves a change in the subordinates whose positions are held at the mercy of the officials appointed by the Executive, and whose numbers are swelled up into the thousands.

No reasonable person—not even the most reckless seeker of office—will claim that, under ordinary circumstances, the efficiency of our civil service could be benefited by such a wholesale "rotation." Experience is quite as valuable in governmental as in private business, and yet the system of "rotation" aims a necessary fatal blow at all the benefits which can result from experience. If this were the only objection to the present order of things, the evils inherent in our civil service would be of comparatively trifling importance. But, as is well known, the eagerness for office which is manifested by the class of men attached to each of the great national parties known as professional politicians, and the prevailing notion that no party can be assured of present or future success if the claims of the professionals are ignored, result in the selection of a class of men who are, as a general rule, totally unfitted for holding positions of responsibility and profit. In addition to this, the uncertain tenure on which their official careers are based, prompts them to make the best of their opportunities, or, as the old proverb has it, to "Make hay while the sun shines." All these causes operating together have given to the United States the most corrupt and inefficient civil service to be found in the civilized world.

We think, however, it can be claimed for the new President that he has, in the main, adhered to the pledges given by him to the people before and after his election, to make honesty and fitness the standard of qualification for office under the Federal Government. It cannot be denied that he has made some very grave mistakes, but it is altogether out of the question to expect him to secure in every one of the thousand cases on which he has already acted the services of the most upright and capable men who could be persuaded to accept of slices from the Federal loaf. And whenever such mistakes have been made, we have the further pledge, often repeated, that the President will not hesitate to undo all the work that has been badly done, as soon as he is made aware of his mistakes.

The circumstances under which President Grant entered upon office present some palliation of the evils which would ordinarily result from the system of "rotation," and a strong justification of wholesale removal. Andrew Johnson's office-holders were certainly about the most depraved, as a class, that have ever been inflicted upon a long-suffering people; and if a wholesale cleaning out has been justifiable or expedient at any period in our history, that period is the present. But, despite all this, the system is intrinsically wrong, and until it is swept away may we expect a civil service thoroughly honest and capable, and fit to be brought into comparison with the civil services of England and the other nations of Europe.

A CABLE TELEGRAM announces that Hohenzollern, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, made a remarkable speech yesterday on the Bavarian Educational bill, in which he denounced the Encyclical letter of the Pope as contrary to the spirit of the age. He is evidently determined to follow in the footsteps of Count Von Beust, of Austria, in throwing off ecclesiastical trammels upon popular education. Bavaria contains two Roman Catholic universities and one Protestant university, and there are elementary schools in all the parishes of the kingdom, which all children are compelled by law to attend. The present difficulty probably arises from a difference of opinion in regard to the manner in which religious instruction is to be intermingled with secular information, and the protest of Hohenzollern is a significant indication that hereafter the legal authorities of the kingdom will possess exclusive control over this subject, without reference to the views or the wishes of the Pope.

IT IS APPARENT, from the interviews which have taken place at Washington between President Grant and members of the Society of Friends, that the Northern Superintendent of Indian Affairs will be chosen from some member of the society in our own city. One of the most prominent persons named for it must be understood that there are no direct applicants—Henry Bentley, a member of the Race Street Meeting. He is a life-long and consistent "Friend" in the most strict sense of the term. Although of ample fortune, he has been engaged for many years in enterprises requiring close personal attention and business habits. He was the founder and constructor of the city telegraph system in New York, and is now General Manager of the City Department of the Western Union Lines in this city. During the war he travelled through the Southern and Southwestern States, and on the battle-fields of Roanoke Island and Shiloh extended that quiet aid to the suffering for which the members of his society are noted. He was an unobtrusive personal friend of President Lincoln; has never sought nor held office; and belongs to that class of men who, while they avoid the shoals of politics, still appreciate all the duties of citizenship. The appointment of men of this class, with sufficient wealth to place them above corruption, with principles above the reach of "cringes," and with feelings of humanity which have been part of their education, will go far to remedy our Indian troubles.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

NATATORIUM

AND
PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

"Men as in corpore tamen."

SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.

SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, GENTLEMEN,
AND CHILDREN.

Swimming, the most important of all bodily accomplishments. Swimming, the most complete gymnastic. Swimming, the most healthful and useful of all manly sports. Swimming, the essence of corporal discipline.

The practice of swimming the most radical cure of round-shoulders from our crooked youths. Cleanliness and exercise mean comfort and health; comfort and health mean strength, bodily comfort; health and strength mean happiness.

The summer session of our Institution will open, as usual, on the first of MAY. The Club deductions are on the same liberal scale of last season. Clubs forming now everywhere. The majority of them will be attended to on or before the 1st of the month. All applications will close on SATURDAY, MAY 1, at 9 P. M.

The Gymnasium, as usual, opens free of charge to all subscribers. For minor particulars, see the new Circulars. 421 45. Respectfully, WILLIAM JANSEN.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE.

THE MEETINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, now in progress at the Hall of the BETHANY MISSION, TWENTY-SECOND AND SHIPPLEY STREETS.

THIS WEEK END, APRIL 21 AND 22, at 8 o'clock. "How to Reach the Child's Mind."—Rev. O. P. Kates, D. D., of New York. "Home Blessings from the Sunday School."—Rev. H. C. Ward, of New York.

"Practical Work for Our Smallest Children."—Rev. E. Ward, of New York. General exchange of ideas, in three minute addresses, by the Institute.

MIDNIGHT MISSION.—A PUBLIC Meeting in behalf of this mission, at the CHURCH OF THE SUNSHINE, corner of FIFTEENTH and CHESTNUT STREETS, at 10 o'clock. THE REV. G. J. MINGINS, of New York; Rev. A. WILLIAMS, D. D., of New York; Rev. GEORGE D. BOARDMAN, D. D., of New York. A collection will be made. 421 45.

REV. JOHN T. GRACEY WILL LECTURE IN TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, ELEVENTH STREET, on FRIDAY, APRIL 23, at 8 o'clock. "The Kingdom of God is Within You."—What they do and what they say. Adult's Tickets, 25 cents. Child's, 10 cents. 421 45.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. O. O. F. MEDAL—I. O. O. F.
The Commemorative Medal (two inches in diameter) authorized by the Joint Committee of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., is now ready for delivery, and can be had on application to JOHN J. SCHILLER, Secretary of the Committee, No. 40 South THIRD STREET, to whom all orders from agents must be addressed. The Committee understand that others are selling what are called the Commemorative or PARADE MEDALS, and would state that this is the only authorized MEDAL, issued by the I. O. O. F. JAMES BINGHAM, JR., Chairman.

416 45wst

JAMES E. MURDOCH, ESQ.,
Will read for the benefit of
NINETEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH,
AT THE CHURCH,
NINETEENTH AND POPLAR STREETS,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 22, 1869.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door. 417wst

FOR
CITY TREASURER,
JOSEPH N. PEYSONI,
Subject to Democratic Rules. 417w

CLOTHING.
The Prodigal Son on the Back Track.

The prodigal son
Came back on a run;
Said he, "I think it is wretched fun
To do as much as I have done!"
His knees were out, and his coat was torn,
And altogether he looked forlorn.
His bottom was off, his pants were split,
And his clothes were all of such horrible fit;
And this was the way he looked so odd,
He had purchased clothes that were made of shoddy.
"And now," said he, "it's foolish and rash,
The stupid way that I've spent my cash;
I used to deal at the GREAT BROWN HALL,
And now I've been buying my clothes all
Where they say they keep,
At prices so cheap,
Better goods than at GREAT BROWN HALL."
And I've looked around
And at great cost found
That they're neither cheaper nor better at all!"
And the prodigal went away a tear,
And said, "Look here, my friend, look here,
Hereafter I'm coming all the more
To buy at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S store.
For on what they sell you can depend
And what they sell you is good to the end.
And I'll never buy any more clothes all
Except the clothes of the GREAT BROWN HALL."

Once in a long, long while, an old customer wanders off
elsewhere for a little while; but he soon finds what a mistake
he has made, and comes back to buy, at the cheapest
of all cheap prices, the unsurpassed clothing made

AT THE
Great Brown Stone Hall

OR
ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

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SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF

THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mnp

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PARADE SUITS.

WE HAVE THE BEST STOCK OF BLACK SUITS
FOR THE LEAST MONEY OF ANY CLOTHING
HOUSE IN THIS CITY. INSPECTION IS INVITED.

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WHITE VESTS, LARGE VARIETY.
419 64p

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NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA,
RHEUMATISM, AND NEURALGIA.

This is the oldest and most powerful Medicinal Spring in
Vermont, and has been endorsed and prescribed by the
Medical Faculty since 1857.

In disease requiring an alterative, its action is speedy
and permanent.

A descriptive pamphlet of the Spring, its cures, and the
analysis of the water, can be procured gratis of the
WHOLESALE AGENTS,

JOHN WYETH & BROS.,

No. 1412 WALNUT Street.

Also for sale by CHAS. KELLS, 508 & CO., No. 1000
MARKET Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—ESTATE OF
Elizabeth M. Wood, deceased. Thomas &
Sons, Auctioneers. Pursuant to an order of the
Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia,
will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, May 11,
1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Ex-
change, the following described property, late of
Elizabeth M. Wood, deceased, viz:—Two frame
Dwellings, Lancaster Turnpike road. And also, all
that certain lot of ground, situate on the southwest
side of the Lancaster Turnpike road, at the distance
of 24 feet northwesterly from the northwest side
of Chestnut street, in the district of West Philadel-
phia; containing in front on said turnpike road 16
feet, and extending in depth southwesterly, be-
tween lines at right angles with the said turnpike
road, on the northwest line thereof 87 feet 6 inches to
Union street. Bounded northwesterly by said
turnpike road; southwesterly by ground now or
late of Anna L. C. Duncan; southwesterly by ground
now or late of John Cochran.

By the Court.

JOSEPH MCGARY, Clerk of C. C.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

421 515

PERSONAL.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED
against negotiating the following checks, the
same having been stolen and payment stopped.—No.
100, on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia, drawn
by Sellers, Bolder & Co., for \$266.21, also check on
said National Bank, drawn by Samuel Stern, for \$22.71,
both dated April 17, made payable to our order, and by us
indorsed. (11) WILSON & BROTHER.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND
Wilmington. Fare 10 cents. Excursion
tickets 15 cents.

The ship "New" S. M. Follen leaves Chestnut
street wharf at 2 P. M. and 3 P. M., and Wilmington
at 6 P. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook
each way. 4 19 4wst

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS. J. B.

KIMES, No. 2136 CHESTNUT Street. 4 19wst

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH FABRICS

MADE UP WITH INGENUITY AND ORIGINALITY.

CHEVIOTS, MELTONS, AND BANNOCKBURNS,

New Mixtures and Designs.

PIQUE, CRANITE, AND DIAGONAL COATINGS.

ELEGANT STRIPES,

Rare Beauties of Design and Colors, for Pantaloon.

WHITE AND BROWN DUCKS and WHITE MARSEILLES,

For Vests, made up in New Styles.

DOUBLE-BREADED FROCK COATS,

Popular for Street Wear.

HALF-DRESS MORNING COATS,

Convenient for General Use.

BUSINESS COATS, English Style. Jaunty Garments.

SACK COATS, Tastefully Cut, coming into fashion again.

AND

Many Other Novelties of Material or Make,

Together with an immense assortment of everything appertaining

TO THE CLOTHING TRADE,

AT THE

CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET.

N. P.—This is a new establishment, just opened in the large BROWN-STONE BUILDING formerly

Homer, Colladay & Co.'s, and strangers well to look in at it, if only for curiosity's sake. 4 14 4pt

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MOTTET'S

PURE OLIVE OIL,

IMPORTED BY

RICHARD H. WATSON,

No. 25 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
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416 4w54p

SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

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GENERAL AGENTS,

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PHILADELPHIA.

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SEEDS.—GARDENERS, FARMERS, AND
others who may want pure and reliable seeds of our
own growth, can be supplied at
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.'S,
Seed Growers and Dealers,
No. 806 MARKET Street.

417 4wst

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Crop, Tom Thumb, Dan O'Rourke, Champion of
England, Eugene Blue Imperial, Early Washington,
Dwarf Marrow, and all other varieties. For
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EARLY VALENTINE, YELLOW SIX
Weeks, Mohawk, China Red, Eye, Cranberry Bush
Beans, etc. etc. For
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EARLY YORK, EARLY WINNING
stand, Large Drumhead, and Flat Dutch Cabbage;
Long Scarlet, Early Red Turnip; Early Olive-headed Rad-
ish; Long Orange and Early Horn Carrots, Parsnips, Spin-
nach, etc. etc. For
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
No. 806 MARKET Street.